

THE OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN IS AT 211 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND D STREET.

NOTICE.—This paper is now furnished by carriers to subscribers in this city and in Georgetown at thirty cents per month.

RAILROADS.—ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—The advertisements on our first page are inserted by authority of the railroad companies severally made, are officially corrected when changes are made, hence can be relied upon as correct.

TO ADVERTISERS.—We call the attention of business men to the classification of our advertisements. We intend to keep a business eye to this matter for the benefit of our patrons.

NOTICE.—Subscribers failing to receive the REPUBLICAN regularly will please notify this office.

Washington and New York Stock Market today.

We are indebted to Jay Cooke & Co., bankers, for the following condition of the stock and sale market today:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 5's Coupons, 1867.	109 1/2	109 1/2
U. S. 5's Registered, 1867.	109 1/2	109 1/2
U. S. 5's Treasury Notes.	109 1/2	109 1/2
U. S. 10's Registered (new issue).	109 1/2	109 1/2
American gold coin.	150	150
Certificates checked.	150	150
New York, 11 a. m.		
U. S. Coupons.	109 1/2	109 1/2
U. S. 5's Registered.	109 1/2	109 1/2
U. S. 10's Registered (new).	109 1/2	109 1/2
Gold.	150 1/2	150 1/2

—We are requested to announce that from this date until the meeting of Congress the President will be unable to receive visitors, his time being fully occupied by public business.

NOVEMBER 19, 1863.

## GETTYSBURG.

To-day the Chief Magistrate of the nation and other eminent citizens are engaged in a solemn and holy work—dedicating the battlefield of the bloodiest contest of the war to the cause of freedom. Poor and commonplace in comparison with the interest of the subject would be any phrases we might indite, but we feel that this grand consecration of a national burial ground for the resting place of our patriot dead should be made the occasion of an appeal to the living.

A voice rises from the thrice-hallowed ground at Gettysburg to-day, saying to each loyal man in the nation: "We have given all, even our lives for our dear country. WHAT ARE YOU DOING?"

The scattered, isolated, obscure graves of soldiers, hidden from the light of heaven in haste upon hostile soil or disputed ground, where our battalions have met the rebel foe, may speak only to the loved ones at home, whose hearts have been pierced by the death of a son, a father, a brother, or a friend, but here at Gettysburg, where the invaders were met and buried, back with fearful slaughter, the voices of the slain mingle in one chorus, and call out to the whole nation, reminding all of the duty of the hour. The duty of those who live there has been done, and done well. Let us do ours. When we survey that field, with its memorials of the nation's sorrow, can we ignore or neglect any duty devolving upon us in this crisis? With the examples of self-sacrifice it furnishes, shall we content ourselves with hoarding or spending the fruits of the earth and of the labor of our fellow men? Shall we turn aside from the great work of redeeming the nation, to indulge in political partisanship or in carping and criticisms upon the course of the Government, for selfish or party purposes?

Let us rather listen to the appeal that comes up from the earth at Gettysburg, and down from the heaven above it, to our patriotism, and to our gratitude to God, who has hitherto showered so many rich blessings upon our favored land.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Grand Lodge of Masons, of Maryland, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: W. M. Grand Master, John Coates, of Baltimore; R. W. D. Grand Master, W. L. Sealbrook, of Annapolis; R. W. G. Senior Warden, Dr. William J. Wroth, of Baltimore; R. W. G. Junior Warden, A. K. Steele, of Washington county; R. W. G. Secretary, Jacob H. Medley, of Baltimore; R. W. G. Treasurer, Frederick Flickey, Jr., of Baltimore; R. W. G. Chaplain, Rev. Dr. J. D. McCab, of West River; R. W. G. Marshal, J. P. W. Richardson, of Baltimore.

A bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors in West Virginia is before the Legislature of that State. Liquor for medicinal and medicinal purposes only may be sold, and that by agents to be specially appointed for the purpose. One gentleman, in favor of this measure, said he "considered the act of whiskey selling worse than treason."

Meetings for the encouragement of volunteering are holding in Massachusetts and other parts of New England.

## Pursuit of the Navajo Indians.

It appears from official reports received here from Gen. Carleton, commanding the Department of New Mexico, that the California and New Mexican volunteers are scouring the territory and penetrating to the haunts of the Navajo Indians, destroying their villages and crops, and making captures of persons and their stock. Owing to the scant supply of grass and water, operations are to be made in detached parties, on foot, which plan of campaign is to be continued during the winter.

The Navajo tribe had been more severely punished during the past summer than ever before.

They have been closely hunted in almost every direction, on foot, and of late by the Apache and Pueblo Indians.

In the large extent of country which has been traveled over this autumn, every evidence is to be seen that the Indians have been driven to some extent from their haunts, and are being driven from one point to another to a continual state of war.

A GOOD HINT.—The New York Evening Post asks: "When will the English learn how to write correctly about this country? A very friendly press, the Daily News, reviewing Hawthorne's book, says very compassionately that our 'national life has been too short' for the formation of 'an homogeneous character' among our people. We should like to know what homogeneous life is among the British people, a thousand years old, composed of Welshmen who cannot speak English, of Irishmen always in revolt and forever at enmity with their rulers, of Scotchmen who are distinct in dialect, manners and customs, and even now are not too fond of the Cassinella? How much of this is there in the English country of Yorkshire, Kent, Cornwall? The truth is, there is far more homogeneity in the United States, notwithstanding its short national life, than there ever has been in Great Britain, from the time of the heptarchy down.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## Condition of Our Prisoners at Richmond.

## Provisions For them Going Forward

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—Intelligence from our prisoners at Richmond is most gloomy. No meat had been furnished them for two days, and the prisoners on Belle Isle had actually killed and eaten dogs to sustain life.

The supplies furnished by the Baltimore American Relief Fund are going forward daily, but are not sufficient to feed 15,000 men.

I shall endeavor to send fifty barrels of beef and one hundred barrels of flour to-morrow, in full confidence that our citizens will be aided by contributions from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Washington.

I am sending provisions in advance of the receipt of funds to pay for them.

These men must not be permitted to starve.

CHARLES C. FULTON, Proprietor of the Baltimore American.

## FROM WEST VIRGINIA

## SKIRMISH WITH IMBODEN'S CAVALRY.

## Averill Disperses the Rebels and Captures Twenty-five Prisoners.

## West Virginia Cleared of Rebels.

## SUCCESSFUL RAID OF SULLIVAN'S CAVALRY.

The following dispatches were received here to-day, at the headquarters of the army:

CINCINNATI, Mo., Nov. 18, 1863.

General Averill has arrived at New Creek, at or near Covington, and encountered and captured a portion of Imboden's command, on their way to reinforce Echols. He captured twenty-five prisoners in this skirmish.

I am happy to inform you that there is not at this time an organized force of rebels within the bounds of the new State of West Virginia.

I also send you a copy of a telegram just received from Gen. Sullivan.

B. F. KELLEY, Brigadier General.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 18, 1863.

General Kelley: My cavalry, under command of Colonel Boyd, 21st Pennsylvania cavalry, have returned, having been up the valley to near New Market, fighting Gillmore and White's commands at Mount Jackson, bringing in twenty-seven prisoners, two commissioned officers, ninety head of cattle, three four-horse teams, besides thirty tents, and all the horses and equipment of the prisoners. He destroyed a number of tents and a quantity of salt. The men helped themselves to a wagon load of tobacco, about five hundred pounds. Our loss was two men killed, three wounded, and three missing.

J. C. SULLIVAN, Brigadier General.

## STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

## ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

## Congress of European Sovereigns Called.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The steamer Persia has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 7th. Napoleon has issued an invitation to the sovereigns for an European Congress.

Consols 91 to 92 1/2 Exchange dividend.

## LIEUT. ARMED.

We learn by dispatches from Culpeper to-day that the telegram sent north, stating that Lee has fallen back from the Rapidan, are incorrect.

## FROM CHATTANOOGA.

The Rebel Battery on Lookout Mountain at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., has been captured by a bloody and decisive struggle.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 16.—All is quiet on our front. The rebel battery on Lookout Mountain has been captured by a bloody and decisive struggle.

The movements of the rebels at one time favored the belief that they would advance in large force on Hooker's position and endeavor to drive him from his position.

Had Jenkins attacked Hooker in sufficient force the day after the Federal capture of Lookout Mountain, he would have been driven from his position and the advantages way in which Hooker has disposed of his forces, and the cooperation which he can receive from other forces, would have undoubtedly led the rebels to abandon the scheme.

The latest information from our scouts is contradictory of former reports.

It is now said that the Western and Atlantic railroad has been worked to its full capacity bringing reinforcements to Bragg, and that the road from Chickamauga Station for eight miles north of the El Mouneaux, is now being worked to its full capacity.

The campaign will not be closed without a decisive and bloody struggle for the possession of Chattanooga and East Tennessee.

## FROM NASHVILLE.

The Lawrenceburg Fight—Roddy's Rebel Cavalry Work.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 16.—Forty-five prisoners, among them one captain and three lieutenants, captured by Major Fitz Gibbon, of the 14th Michigan, at Lawrenceburg, reached this city to-day.

The rebel force of Colonel Cooper, routed at Lawrenceburg, are now endeavoring to cross the Tennessee river. The country around Louisville is clear of guerrillas.

On the 12th instant Roddy's rebel cavalry crossed the Tennessee river and came to Clarksville, near Louisville, on the Tennessee and the river, and destroyed two bridges and the trestle work.

THE WILL OF THE WIDOW OF LORENZO DOW.—Mrs. Dow, widow of the famous Lorenzo Dow, died a few days since, in Louisville, Conn., leaving this singular will. She gave the whole of her estate (\$40,000) to the town of Louisville, for the purpose of building four stone arch bridges in specified places in the town. The town, in public meeting, has refused to accept the gift, and the amount goes to her heirs at law.

A country editor received a remittance with a request to "send the paper as long as the money lasted." He indulged in a bit of "spree" the next week, got broke, and respectfully announced to his subscriber that he was unable to continue the paper as usual.—Boston Herald, 17th.

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## Second Edition

## FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

## MAGROUD OUT-GENERATED BY BANKS.

The expedition of General Banks was conducted in such a manner that the rebel general Magruder was completely mystified and thrown off the scent. From his orders and the disposition of his troops, it is manifest that the landing of General Banks at the Rio Grande was totally unexpected. The rebel general fully expected the demonstration to be made at or near Sabine Pass, and made his dispositions accordingly. He now finds the sagacious Banks on the southern frontier of Texas, hundreds of miles away from any large body of rebels, where he will immediately effect two important objects, viz: stopping blockade running through Brownsville, and furnishing a nucleus and rallying point for the Union men in the western and southwestern portions of the State.

The lively cotton trade on the Rio Grande, described in the letter of our Matamoros correspondent in his letter published yesterday afternoon, will be regulated by General Banks, and a great source of supply to the rebels dried up. The importance of the movement which has been accomplished with so little loss, is not easily overestimated.

A special to the Register, dated Sweet Water, November 18, says: "The Federals have removed all their supplies to Knoxville for safety, and are living on half rations."

Several deserters captured were executed here yesterday.

A special to the Atlanta Intelligence says: "Two Yankee officers, who deserted and came into our lines, reports that Grant expects soon to march Lookout. His army is on half rations."

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Nov. 14.—Hon. J. H. Lumpkin was to-day unanimously confirmed by the Senate Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

Both houses have passed resolutions requesting the Secretary of War to revoke the authority of impressment officers and to appoint citizens not liable to the conscription.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 15.—A fire broke out here about six o'clock, at the residence of a house on the wharf next to and north of the custom-house, and used by the State of North Carolina for the storage of cotton, etc. The warehouse, with contents, was totally destroyed.

The loss is heavy, embracing a considerable amount of cotton, and it is said, a portion of the stock of the steamer line, consisting of clothing, etc., belonging to the State. The fire was confined to the building in which it originated.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## (SECOND DISPATCH.)

## Extensive Piracies by the Georgia.

## NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The steamer Persia arrived up here at ten o'clock. The steamer Georgia captured some time before her arrival at Cherbourg, the ships John Watt from Moulou, for Cork and the steamer from Dundee for Calcutta, it is not stated what she did with them. As she is reported to have boarded up some of the vessels shortly before arriving at Cherbourg, it is believed that she made captures than the above. The Times editorial approves the decision of the Court of Exchequer, in granting a new trial in the Alexandria case.

Lloyd's Salvage Association will send out an agent to inquire into the capture of the steamer Sir William Peel, off Matamoros, and to claim the cargo in the New Orleans Prize Court.

A Paris telegram disseminates Liverpool ships from sending anything to Matamoros, the blockade being effective.

Napoleon's speech to the French Legislature is universally disapproved. Interpretations differ so widely that while some journals regard it as eminently pacific, others look on it as indicative of war.

Some English journals oppose a congress in Poland, and ask if the Emperor really means that war is inevitable without one.

Vienna journals agree that the speech is calculated to create uneasiness.

The Paris bourse is dull and lower at 66 1/2 and 90.

The La France says diplomatic overtures will follow the speech, and the European Congress will be considered as convoked.

A letter from Earl Russell to the British minister in Russia, dated Oct. 28, is published. It says that Her Majesty's Government have no wish to say the correspondence for international law, and says Russia has special obligations with regard to Poland, and the rights of Poland are contained in the same instrument which confers the title of King of Poland on the Emperor of Russia.

The King of Greece has issued a manifesto to his subjects, promising to make them the model state of the East.

The Bank of Greece, on the 7th, advised the rates of discount from 5 to 6 per cent.

Liverpool, Saturday night.—Laird's Ironclads have been valued by order of the Government—the El Tonsol at one hundred and six thousand pounds, and the El Mouneaux at eighty thousand pounds. It is said the Government wishes to buy them.

LONDON, Nov. 7th.—The Confederate loan at 60 and 61.

VIENNA, Nov. 6th.—In the lower house of Reichsrath, to-day twenty millions of florins were granted to relieve distress in Hungary.

LAVANCOUX, Nov. 7th.—The sales of cotton for the week was thirty thousand bales.

The bank has advanced the rate of discount to 10 per cent, causing an almost entire suspension of business. Prices are 1 to 1 1/2 lower. The bullion in the bank is \$58,000,000.

Napoleon's speech, after analyzing the condition of the Empire, says certainly the prosperity of our country would take a more rapid and healthy course, if it were not for the influence of political passions, and if it were not for the influence of national events unforeseen and inevitable arise, which must be met with our own resources, without the aid of foreign aid.

The compulsory occupation of Mexico and Cochila, the insurrection in Poland, these are not so much the result of premeditated plan, but the force of the thing has brought them about, nevertheless they are to be regretted. How, in fact, could we develop our foreign commerce if, on one side we were to oppose all influence in America, and on the other, in presence of the immense territory occupied by the Spanish and Dutch. France is alone without possessions in the Asiatic Seas.

We are cordially in Cochila China a position which, without any special aid to the Government, would permit us to make use of the immense resources of these countries and utilize them, by commerce. In Mexico, the United States are making the conquest of our soldiers and sailors surrounded, we have seen populations welcome us as liberators.

Our efforts are not to be vain, and we shall be largely recompensed for our sacrifices when the destinies of that country which owes us its regeneration shall have been confided to a Prince who his enlightenment and his qualities render worthy of so noble a mission. Let us then have faith in our enterprise beyond the sea.

## LATEST FROM GEN. MEADE'S ARMY.

Lee Reported Falling Back to Hanover Junction.

Dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—The latest dispatch from one of the Inquirer's special at the front, received at midnight, states that Lee, in anticipation of a forward movement by Meade, had commenced falling back towards Hanover Junction, with one of his army, to cover Richmond, while the other half had gone towards Lynchburg, to take part in the operations against Burnside.

A brigade of the Third corps this week turned out and reconstructed the burning on the farm of John Miller Bode, which had been destroyed by the troops contained here yesterday. Mr. Bode is now at home, and in good health and spirits.

The 11th of the same date also contains the following paragraph:—"The number of 4,000 Yankee prisoners will be taken home to Danville, Virginia. It has been necessary to wait the completion of the necessary arrangements."

FROM SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Abingdon Virginian says the nearest point head of the Tennessee, on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, is Bell's Gap, sixteen miles beyond Gainesville. It is probable General Jones has persuaded them to travel before this.

A strong body of Yankees came up to Jonesville on Friday, the 6th, from the Gap, and committed all sorts of depredations. They burnt the academy and Masonic Hall, set fire to a church, and stole all the horses, cattle, and negroes, and carried off several families. They are abundant supplies in that country. The trains run to Zollicoffer, on the East Tennessee railroad. They have been running through to Bristol for nearly two weeks past.

FROM NORTHERN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 13.—Nothing from the front this morning.

A party of Georgia State troops and Indians killed the notorious Bryson and 94 of his men a short time since, on the line between Georgia and North Carolina.

A special to the Register, dated Sweet Water, November 18, says: "The Federals have removed all their supplies to Knoxville for safety, and are living on half rations."

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